

ridge of high pressure extended from British Columbia south-eastward, and was the prevailing feature affecting the climate of the interior of the continent. After that date this ridge moved slowly southward affecting principally the Rocky Mountain plateau and Mexico, and was broken up by the 20th, although it subsequently partially reappeared and was again in full development on the 28th, a. m.

#### AREAS OF LOW PRESSURE.

The tracks of the centers of areas of low pressure are shown on Chart I, which also gives the minimum pressure at the center for each date.

The most interesting of these areas, considered as storms, are the following:

VI.—This apparently moved up the coast, passing between Bermuda and Cape Hatteras on the 3d and developed into a hurricane on the coast of Nova Scotia on the 4th and 5th.

IX.—This began as a small whirl on the coast of Texas in advance of the great area of high pressure. It moved eastward to the south Atlantic coast during the 6th and 7th, and developed rapidly as the cold air flowed in behind it over the warm Gulf Stream. It passed over Cape Hatteras on the 7th and Cape Cod on the 8th, and was a well-developed hurricane, central in Massachusetts, on the morning of the 8th, after which it began to break up, but subsequently passed east of Cape Breton and may have continued on the Atlantic Ocean.

XIII.—This appeared off the coast of northern California on the 11th and broke upon the coast of Oregon on the 13th, bringing heavy rain and snow to the Pacific States.

XIV.—The low area that frequently extends northward from the Gulf of California was prominent during this month from the 7th to the 9th, when the great area of high pressure, No. V, trended in a parallel direction from Alberta to Texas. This low area again became prominent on the 13th and 14th, while the same ridge of high pressure preserved nearly the same position as before along the Rocky Mountain range. Finally, on the 28th the same phenomenon was again repeated and the high area passed from British Columbia south and east, while a low area developed southward from southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

#### Movement of centers of areas of high and low pressure.

Number.	First observed.			Last observed.			Path.		Average velocities.	
	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Length.	Duration.	Daily.	Hourly.
<b>High areas.</b>										
I.	1, a. m.	41	96	1, p. m.	33	99	Miles. 600	Days. 0.5	Miles. 920	Miles. 38.3
II.	1, p. m.	46	100	4, a. m.	48	68	2,300	2.5	533	22.2
III.	1, p. m.	55	114	3, a. m.	53	102	800	1.5	533	22.2
III a.	3, a. m.	53	102	3, p. m.	41	94	1,000	0.5	938	38.9
III b.	3, a. m.	53	102	5, p. m.	50	88	1,400	1.5	820	33.3
IV.	2, a. m.	42	120	5, p. m.	41	116	800	2.5	714	29.8
V.	5, p. m.	52	114	9, a. m.	36	88	2,500	3.5	300	12.5
VI.	8, p. m.	52	110	12, p. m.	41	105	3,100	4.0	600	25.0
VII.	13, a. m.	53	113	20, p. m.	34	109	600	1.0	600	25.0
VII a.	20, p. m.	34	109	21, p. m.	41	112	900	1.5	871	36.3
VII b.	20, p. m.	34	109	22, a. m.	41	97	3,500	3.5	240	10.0
VIII.	21, p. m.	50	113	25, a. m.	36	80	1,800	5.0	533	22.2
IX.	23, p. m.	43	115	28, p. m.	54	108	1,600	3.0	.....	.....
X.	25, p. m.	49	86	28, p. m.	27	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sums.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,050	37.0	7,341	.....
Mean of 12 paths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612	25.5
Mean of 37.0 days.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569	23.7
<b>Low areas.</b>										
I.	1, a. m.	27	97	3, a. m.	28	79	950	2.0	475	19.2
II.	1, p. m.	52	124	2, p. m.	51	121	200	1.0	300	8.3
III.	2, a. m.	37	71	3, a. m.	49	56	1,150	1.0	1,150	47.9
IV.	2, p. m.	40	106	3, a. m.	32	107	150	0.5	.....	.....
V.	2, p. m.	42	94	3, p. m.	46	79	850	1.0	850	35.4
VI.	2, a. m.	32	74	6, a. m.	47	55	1,550	4.0	387	16.1
VII.	4, a. m.	39	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIII.	4, p. m.	51	122	5, p. m.	48	118	350	1.0	350	14.6
IX.	5, a. m.	26	97	9, a. m.	47	67	2,600	4.0	650	27.1
X.	5, p. m.	43	103	6, a. m.	35	100	500	0.5	.....	.....
XI.	9, a. m.	41	70	10, a. m.	48	55	900	1.0	900	37.5
XII.	10, p. m.	29	93	14, a. m.	48	54	2,650	8.5	757	31.8
XIII.	11, a. m.	42	127	13, a. m.	44	123	500	2.0	250	10.4
XIV.	15, a. m.	27	84	16, a. m.	35	76	800	1.0	800	33.3
XV.	15, p. m.	54	116	20, p. m.	45	56	2,900	5.0	590	24.2
XVI.	19, a. m.	53	111	23, a. m.	48	61	2,500	4.0	625	26.0
XVII.	18, p. m.	32	95	19, p. m.	32	82	800	1.0	800	33.3
XVIII.	20, p. m.	43	123	23, p. m.	47	58	4,400	5.5	800	33.3
XIX.	21, p. m.	28	100	23, a. m.	30	96	300	0.5	.....	.....
XX.	21, p. m.	51	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXI.	25, p. m.	55	113	28, p. m.	47	78	1,750	3.0	533	24.3
XXII.	26, p. m.	44	64	28, p. m.	47	56	600	2.0	300	12.5
Sums.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,400	43.5	10,457	.....
Mean of 17 paths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	25.6
Mean of 43.5 days.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	27.5

#### NORTH ATLANTIC METEOROLOGY.

[Pressure in inches and millimeters; wind force by Beaufort scale.]

##### OCEAN FOG IN FEBRUARY.

The limits of fog belts west of the fortieth meridian, as reported by shipmasters, are shown on Chart I by dotted shading. East of the fifty-fifth meridian fog was reported on 9 dates; between the fifty-fifth and sixty-fifth meridian on 3 dates, and west of the sixty-fifth meridian on 1 date. Compared with the corresponding month of the last seven years the dates of occurrence of fog east of the fifty-fifth meridian numbered 2 less than the average; between the fifty-fifth and sixty-fifth meridians 2 less than the average; and west of the sixty-fifth meridian 4 less than the average.

##### OCEAN ICE IN FEBRUARY.

The region in which Arctic ice was reported for the current month is shown on Chart I by crosses. The southernmost ice, also the easternmost (an iceberg noted on the 1st), was about 14° north of the average southern limit, and nearly 3° west of the average eastern limit of ice for February. Large quantities of heavy field ice were reported in N. 37° 01', W. 75° 38' on the 19th; an iceberg was observed 15 miles east of Cape

Race on the 25th. For the current month ice was reported only on 5 dates, the 1st, 3d, 16th, 19th, and 25th.

The following table shows the southern and eastern limits of the region within which icebergs or field ice were reported for February during the last 13 years:

Southern limit.			Eastern limit.		
Month.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Month.	Lat. N.	Long. W.
February, 1883.....	42 01	59 46	February, 1883.....	46 10	45 44
February, 1884.....	42 00	50 00	February, 1884.....	46 50	43 45
February, 1885.....	41 50	51 12	February, 1885.....	47 52	42 00
February, 1886.....	46 10	47 15	February, 1886.....	48 00	44 47
February, 1887.....	40 00	48 00	February, 1887.....	46 26	41 50
February, 1888.....	44 59	45 06	February, 1888.....	44 59	45 06
February, 1889.....	45 35	48 00	February, 1889.....	45 35	48 00
February, 1890.....	41 12	50 12	February, 1890.....	44 30	35 30
February, 1891.....	44 20	46 00	February, 1891.....	44 33	44 59
February, 1892.....	47 25	47 55	February, 1892.....	49 05	46 30
February, 1893.....	45 11	48 56	February, 1893.....	46 30	46 40
February, 1894.....	44 26	48 50	February, 1894.....	47 30	44 40
February, 1895.....	45 24	47 18	February, 1895.....	45 24	47 18
Mean.....	43 53	48 44	Mean.....	46 24	44 22